

Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People! YANKEE GO HOME!

VIETNAM COURIER

February 13

1967

No 97

4th Year

INFORMATION WEEKLY — E.O. : 46 Tran Hung Dao Street — Hanoi — D. R. V. — Tel. 3841

President HO CHI MINH, our "Uncle", among his best nephews and nieces, the newly promoted heroes in the patriotic struggle against the U.S.



SPRING OF VICTORY

By Premier PHAM VAN DONG

With Tet (Lunar New Year Festival) which falls this year on February 6, 1967, the Vietnamese people also welcome the coming of Spring. On this occasion, Premier PHAM VAN DONG wrote in Nhan Dan paper the following article:

ANOTHER spring of victory is coming, following many previous ones. The richer the fruit and blossoms of this spring, the more vigorous seeds are sown for the following one, which will beautify earth and sky.

This spring, the spring of revolutionary heroism, heralds a year of furious storms and tempests and unequalled victories. The American aggressors are getting ready to make incursions into the delta of the Mekong river. Let them come: there grows an extraordinary kind of rice, which always keeps ahead of the water level and is never submerged. The wonderful pages of history written at Bach Dang may be repeated in the land of the Nine Dragons! (Mekong river delta, Ed.) The American aggressors will make further, more truculent steps in their war escalation against the North. Let them do it. The North is well tempered and stands ready: the earth and sky of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, a socialist country, are free and inviolable; they belong to victors, who will smash any new steps in the enemy's war escalation.

The Vietnamese people are living a struggle seething with the great feelings of our nation.

The past, the present and the future meet on the bright path of love for the Fatherland and for socialism. Whatever difficulties, hardships and sacrifices we may have to endure, we shall fight more resolutely than ever, and our spiritual life is so fine and rich.

The Vietnamese people are living a struggle shining with a great international meaning: it is a struggle between the greatest rights and the greatest wrongs of our era and of men. History is forging ahead. We shall win, and with us, truth will triumph.

On our shoulders rest the North and the South, our mission to our nation and our internationalist duty. All burdens seem light, for boundless enthusiasm fills our hearts.

Let all of us go to the battlefield and join battle with the strength, the certitude of victory, the spirit of initiative and the offensive plan that belong to those possessed of both justice and strength. In our era, justice and strength are closely bound together and decide the course of history and the destiny of man.

The spring of victory is seething in our hearts, from which it will diffuse into life.

NORTH VIETNAM

- 8 U.S. Aircraft Downed in One Day (Feb. 4).
- 4 U.S. Planes and a War Vessel Set Afire in Quang Binh Province (Feb. 6).

TOTAL NUMBER OF U.S. AIRCRAFT DOWNED UP TO FEB. 6

1,682

SOUTH VIETNAM

- Between Feb. 3 and 7, 1967, the L.A.F. Delivered Staggering Blows at:

— The Big Ammunition Depot in Long Binh (near Saigon) Which Was Still Burning 30 Hours After the Attack (the 4th since Oct. 1966).

— U.S. Airfields and Bases at Tra Cu, Tra Noc, Binh Thuy (Mekong Delta), Bien Hoa (North of Saigon), English Base (North of Qui Nhon).

- Bitter Failure of Operation GADSDEN in Tay Ninh:

5 Enemy Companies Put Out of Action: 22 Armoured Cars and Many Aircraft Destroyed.

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COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF MANY PUPPET REGULAR UNITS

SINCE the beginning of this year, along with their resounding victories over American troops and PAV, the jung Hymenocarpus forces in Quang Ngai (Jan. 10), Da Nang (Jan. 14 and 26), Pleiku (Jan. 7-10) and Thu Dau Mot (following Operation Cedar Fall between Jan. 2 and 10) the South Vietnam armed forces and people have also administered successive and powerful blows to puppet troops on all battlefronts. In the first 20 days of January alone, apart from separate battles of attrition and annihilation, according to preliminary statistics, the L.A.F. completely wiped out 16 platoons, 4 companies, 3 battalions and 1 armoured sub-regiment of the Saigon army.

Most of these successes could be ascribed to the regional forces and guerrillas and were achieved in the plain of Central Trung Bui and in the Mekong Delta, where the U.S. imperialists and their stooges were gearring their "pacification program" with the design to regroup the population into concentration camps. In the last one year or more, the collapsing and disintegrating puppet army did not dare confront the L.A.F. any longer. As a result, American troops have been thrown in en masse to parry the blows for the puppet troops, and replace them in dealing with the L.A.F. in an effort to put to practice their much advertised "search and destroy" tactics. Thus, the U.S. imperialists have been compelled to assign the puppet troops an auxiliary role, or a house mother's task. At the same time, the puppet troops have been re-trained to handle a major part of the tasks on the second front, i.e. the pacification program, in the hope of grappling with the regional forces and guerrillas. But it is crystal clear that even puppet regulars now find it beyond their power to contend with the regional forces and guerrillas already mature and battle seasoned. Apart from attacking the puppet troops engaged in "house watching" and in clearing roads for the Americans, and from setting up encircling belts for sniping, ambushes and other small scale actions, the regional forces and guerrillas now take the initiative in seeking out the puppet troops to wipe them out, and have already been able to destroy whole units (from platoon-

size to battalion-size) both regional and regular. The regional L.A.F. have in fact become capable of dealing with the powerful blows of the puppet troops, the dilapidated prop of the U.S. aggressors.

To wipe out whole units of puppet troops, the regional forces and guerrillas have devised many ingenious tactics. Besides storming enemy posts to intercept reinforcements as in the successful battle of Binh Thuan on Jan. 7 in which they raided the puppet base at Tuy Phong (wiping out 1 company of security forces and routed 4 platoons of psychological war cadres) and at the same time beat off enemy reinforcements coming from Hoa Da (inflicting serious losses on another company), the regional forces and guerrillas, in close co-ordination, also mounted powerful surprise attacks on the enemy encampments and military sub-sectors, including areas where American troops provide protection for puppet units under direct command. These are the actions against the Thu



Thua military sub-sector in Tan An with the complete destruction of the Panther Shiv Company on Jan. 15, and against the position of Armoured Regiment 38 and an infantry unit of Regiment 44, 3rd Division on Highway 8 between Phan Thiet and Ma Lam in Binh Thuan on Jan. 15 (destroying 12 M.1's and 40 machine guns). Most remarkable was the fact that these surprise attacks took place in a lightning fashion and were crowned with splendid success: many battles ended in complete victory after only 20 minutes' fighting, such as the wiping out of Armoured Regiment 38 and the destruction of Battalion 3, Regiment 46 of Division 25 in the Can Gio military sub-sector, Cholon province, on Jan. 15 (see V.N.C. N-95).

Cu Chi guerrillas
(South Vietnam)

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ACCORDING to Western reports, the L.A.F. at 2 a. m. on Feb. 4 attacked for the 4th time the big U.S. logistical base in Long Binh, Bien Hoa province.

The officers of this 1,200-hectare base made known that the L.A.F. cut off many barbed wire entanglements and infiltrated into the base to destroy the storages.

The first explosion took place at 3:15 hours (Saigon time), projecting 100, 135 and 175mm shells and smaller bullets on the storages, causing successive blasts. The second explosion occurred at 5 hours, the third at 9 (Saigon time).

According to Reuters, 500 yards long and 150 yards wide were destroyed and the explosions shook the window panes in Saigon, 13 miles to the southwest, causing big fires lasting 10 hours.

According to AP, 14 hours after the first explosion, the bomb experts of the U.S. army did not dare to come to the scene and 30 hours after, the fire was still raging in a number of places.

The logistical officers at the Long Binh base admitted that the losses incurred surpassed by far those of the previous three attacks, which took place on October 28, November 17 and December 9, 1966, during which 8 storages containing 354,717 tons of bombs, rockets and 150, 155 and 205mm cannon shells and 3,575 cases of explosives were destroyed, 21 military vehicles destroyed or heavily damaged and 350 G.I.'s wiped out.

A week earlier, the L.A.F. in Bien Hoa intercepted an enemy military convoy transporting one battalion of puppet troops. The attack took place near Xuan Loc district capital about 60km

L.A.F. Win Repeated Victories Around Saigon and Da Nang:

— 4th attack on U.S. big logistical base in Long Binh (on Feb. 4 night) 21km from Saigon.

— A convoy of one battalion of puppet troops attacked on Jan. 29 near Xuan-loc, 60km east northeast of Saigon: 186 G.I.'s killed or wounded between Jan. 21 and 24.

— 4 companies of U.S. marines decimated south of Da Nang (Jan. 29).

east northeast of Saigon. The enemy admitted that two vehicles were destroyed and many puppet troops killed or wounded.

Within four days ending Jan. 24, the L.A.F. and regional forces in the same district intercepted the U.S. troops on a looting operation, killing 86 enemies, wounding many others, destroying 3 tanks and armoured cars and seizing a large quantity of ammunition and military equipment.

ACCORDING to Western reports, the L.A.F. on Jan. 29 heavily depleted 4 companies of U.S. marines south of Da Nang near the site the L.A.F. on Jan. 25 had wiped out almost completely one battalion of U.S. marines on the bank of the Thu Ben river, 2km southwest of Da Nang.

It was in this area that the L.A.F. raced to the ground a position 4km south southeast of Da Nang, on Jan. 14 night, wiping out

70 U.S. Marines 23km south of Da Nang, on Jan. 14.

ATTACK ON PHU BAI AIRFIELD, THUA THIEN PROVINCE ON JAN. 19 NIGHT

ACCORDING to L.P.A., the L.A.F. on Jan. 19 night hammered at Phu Bai airfield, and the G.I.'s of U.S. 3rd Marine Division at the airfield: 120 U.S. troops were killed including many officers; one 155 mm cannon was destroyed, a number of aircraft damaged and 2 houses and 50 tents set afire.

ONE COMPANY AND ONE PLATOON OF PUPPET TROOPS IN MY THO PROVINCE NEATLY WIPED OUT

ACCORDING to L.P.A., the L.A.F. on Jan. 29 neatly wiped out one civil guard company engaged in a raiding operation and put out of action a platoon in Cai Lay district, My Tho province.

L.P.A. REPORTS:

ATTACK on the U.S. base in Pleiku on Jan. 6: the L.A.F. destroyed 92 aircraft of various types, killed 280 enemy troops most of them U.S. airmen and technicians, burnt 8 million litres of petrol, destroyed 1,000 tons of ammunition, 13 military vehicles and 1 armoured car.

BATTLE of An Dien, Quang Ngai province, on Jan. 10: the L.A.F. wiped out 2 companies of Pak Jung Hi mercenaries, decimated another company, (238 enemies were killed) and shot down 2 helicopters.

OPERATION Thayer 2 fought off on Dec. 19, 1966 in Binh Dinh province: the L.A.F. destroyed neatly one enemy battalion and 2 companies and decimated another company: 720 G.I.'s were killed and 2000 choppers brought down.

IN THE MEKONG DELTA

LOCAL L.A.F. AND GUERRILLAS' BRILLIANT VICTORY IN CAI DUOC

CAI DUOC post in Giong Rieng district, 35 km north-west of Rach Gia took up an important post on the road linking 3 military centres: Vi Thanh, Giong Rieng and Rach Gia town.

At 6:30 hour on October 17, 1966, it was overrun by the local L.A.F. who killed and wounded a puppet company and seized all the weaponry and military equipment. The attack was so sudden that

the garrisons nearby could not come to rescue Cai Duoc. A puppet company sent to re-supply the post was wiped out in 30 minutes.

On October 18 at noon, a ranger company of Battalion 40, Division 25, heliported by 3 helicopters took advantage of a heavy rain and landed at 5km south of Cai Duoc post within the shooting range of 12 Liberation fighters.

While the puppet troops were busy getting out of the helicopters, they were assaulted by a thick fire. At the cry "forward" the 12 fighters rushed on for a hand-to-hand fight; they wiped out the puppet company in a minute, capturing 15 prisoners, shot down 2 choppers and damaged 3 others.

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